PRESIDENT WILSON PUTS TRADE FIRST IN HIS MESSAGE

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE REASSURES BUSINESS

'moral insurance" of the nation should be guarded "when half the world is on fire." Laughter amplified the applaus when President Wilson suggested that the country should be ashamed "of any thought of hotility or fearful preparation for trouble." Laughter was renewed. when he asked the naval experts to tell what sort of naval craft should be built to be effective for the next 10 years. President Wilson accompanied by secret service men left the capitol for the White House at 1:15 o'clock.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS The President spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Congress: The session upon which you are now entering will be the closing session of the 63d Congress, a Congress, I venture to say, which will long be remembared for the great body of thoughtful

and constructive work which it has done, in loyal response to the thought and needs of the country. I should like in this ad-dress to review the notable record and try to make adequate assessment of it: but no doubt we stand too near the work that has been done and are ourselves too much part of it to play the part of historians toward it.

Moreover, our thoughts are now more of the future than of the past. While we have worked at our tasks of peace the circumstances of the whole age have been aftered by war. What we have done for our own land and our own people we did with the best that was in us, whether of character or of intelligence, with sober enthusiasm and a confidence in the prin-ciples upon which we were acting which sustained us at every step of the difficult undertaking; but it is done. It has passed from our hands. It is now an established part of the legislation of the country. Its usefulness, its effects, will disclose themselves in experience. What chiefly strikes us now, as we look about us during these classics days of a very which ing these closing days of a year which will be forever memorable in the history of the world, is that we race new tasks, have been facing them these six months, must face them in the months to come-face them without partisan feeling, like men who have forgotten everything but a common duty and the fact that we are representatives of a great people, whose thought is not of us, but of what America owes to herself and to all mankind in

we look amazed and anxious.

War has interrupted the means of trade not only but also the processes of produc-tion. In Europe it is destroying men and resources wholesale and upon a scale unprecedented and appailing. There is rea-

such circumstances as these upon which

Effect of the War on son to fear that the Commerce

time is near, if it be not already at hand, when several of the countries of Europe will find it difficult to do for their people what they have hitherto been always easily able to domany essential and fundamental things. At any rate, they will need our help and our manifold services as they have never needed them before; and we should be more fit and ready than we have

It is of equal consequence that the na with innumerable articles of manufacture and commerce of which they are in con-stant need and without which their economic development halts and stands still can now get only a small part of what they formerly imported and eagerly look to us to supply their all but empty mar-kets. This is particularly true of our own neighbors, the States, great and small, of Central and South America. Their lines of trade baye hitherto run chiefly athwar of trade have hitherto run chiefly athwart the seas, not to our ports, but to the ports of Great Britain and of the older Continent of Europe. I do not stop to insufer why or to make any comment on probable causes. What interests us just now is not the explanation but the fact, and our duty and our organists in the events. our duty and opportunity in the presse of it. Here are markets which we st supply, and we must find the means action. The United States, this great ple for whom we speak and act, should ready, as never before, to serve itself I to serve mankind; ready with its reirces, its energies, its forces of proction and its means of distribution.

we have, have we the means at hand to listribute it? We are not fully ready; either have we the means of distribu-

Merchant Marine

we need ships, we have not got them. We have year after year dehated, with-Marine year debated, without end or conclusion, the best policy
lib pursue with regard to the use of the
ores and forests and water powers of our
national domain in the rich States of the
Weat, when we should have acted; and
hey are still locked up. The key is still
turned upon them, the door shut fast at
which thousands of vigorous men, full
of initiative, knock clamorously for admittance. The water power of our navisable streams outside the national domain also, even in the Eastern States,
here we have worked and planned for
senerations, is still not used as it might
to, because we will and we won't; because the laws we have made do not inrailigentip balance encouragement against

national domain, the other to encourage the use of the navigable waters outside that domain for the seneration of power, have already passed the House of Representatives and are ready for immediate consideration and action by the Senate With the despect earnestness I urge their prompt passase. In them both we turn our backs upon hesitation and makeshift and formulate a senuine policy of use and conservation, in the best sense of those words. We owe the one measure not only to the people of that steat western country for whose free and systematic development, as it seems to me, our legislation has done so little, but also to the people of the nation as a whole; and we as clearly owe the other in fulfillment of our stepested promises that the water power of the country should in fact as well as in name be put at the disposal of great industries which can make economical and profitable use of it, the rights of the public being adequately guarded the while, and monopoly in the use prevented. To have begun such measures and not completed them would indeed mar the record of this great Congress very seriously. I hope and confidently believe that they will be completed.

And there is another great piece of leg-

pleted.
And there is another great piece of leg-

icy, could we show our confidence in the principles of liberty, as the source as well as the expression of life, how better could we demonstrate our own self-possession and steadfastness in the courses of fus-tice and disinterestedness than by thus going calmly forward to fulfill our promises to a dependent people, who will now look more anxiously than ever to see whether we have indeed the liberality, the unselfishness, the courage, the faith we have boasted and professed. I cannot believe that the Senate will let this great measure of constructive justice await the action of another Congress. Its passage would nobly grown the record of these two years of memorable labor. But I think that you will agree with me

our duty. How are we to carry our goods to the empty markets of which I have Opening apoken if we have not the ships? How are we to build up a of Routes of Trade

great trade if we

that this does not comptete the toll of

have not the certain and constant means of transportation upon which all profitable and useful commerce depends? And how are we to get the ships if we wait for the trade to develop without them? To correct the many mistakes by which we have discouraged and all but destroyed the merchant marine of the country, to retrace the steps by which we have, it seems almost deliberately, withdrawn our flag from the seas, except where, here and there, a ship of war is bidden to carry it or some wandering yacht displays it, would take a long time and involve many detailed items of legislation, and the trade which we ought immediately to handle would disappear or find other channels

The case is not unlike that which confronted us when our own continent was to be opened up to settlement and industions whom Europe has usually supplied try, and we needed long lines of railway, extended means of transportation pre-pared beforehand, if development was not to lag intolerably and wait interminably. We lavishly subsidized the building of transcontinental railroads. We look back upon that with regret now, because the subsidies led to many scandals of which we are ashamed; but we know that the railroads had to be built, and if we had it to do over again we should, of course, build them, but in another way. There-fore I propose another way of providing the means of transportation, which must precede, not tardily follow, the develop-ment of our trade with our neighbor States of America. It may seem a reversal of the natural order of things, but it is true, that the routes of trade must be actually opened—by many ships and regular sailings and moderate charges before streams of merchandise will flow freely and profitably through them. Hence the pending shipping bill, dis-

cussed at the last session, but as yet passed by neither house. In my judgment | what way it was spent. t is a very practical matter, a matter ways and means. We have the regrades, but are we fully ready to use
time? And, if we can make ready what trade, and open them wide; open them before it is altogether profitable to open them, or altogether reasonable to ask neither have we the means of distribution. We are willing, but we are not
fully able. We have the wish to serve
and to serve greatly, generously, but we
are not prepared as we should be. We
are not ready to mobilize our resources
at once. We are not prepared to use
them immediately and at their best, without delay and without waste.

To speak plainly, we have grossly
erred in the way in which we have
stunted and hindered the development of
our merchant marine. And now, when
ye need ships, we
Merchant have not got them.

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The great subject of rural credits still

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The great subject of rural credits still remains to be dealt with, and it is a matter of deep regret that the difficulties of the subject have seemed to render it impossible to complete a bill for passage at this assaion at Sea. But it cannot be perfected yet, and therefore there are no other constructive measures the necessity for which I will at this time call your attention to; but I would be neglisent of a very manifest duty were I not to call the attention of the Senaie to the fact that the proposed convention for safety at sea awaits its confirmation and that the limit fixed in the convention its to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that the proposed convention for safety at sea awalts its confirmation and that the limit fixed in the convention and that the limit fixed in the convention and that the limit fixed in the convention and the preparent to the preparent to the proposed convenient. The conference in which would certainly seem to have done all the work that could reasonably be expected of it. The time and the circumstances are extraordinary, and so must our efforts be also.

Fortunately, two great measures, fine the proposed convenients of the preparent to do? To defend that the limit fixed in the convention and that the limit fixed in the convention and that the limit fixed in the convention and the preparent to do do? To defend that the limit fixed in the convention and that the limit fixed in the convention and the preparent to do? To defend that the limit fixed in the convention and that the limit fixed in the convention and that the limit fixed in the convention and that the proposed convenients in the should be prepared to do? To defend that the limit fixed in the convention and that the limit fixed in the weak against attack? We have all the straight and the preparent to do? To defend that the limit fixed in the convention and that the limit fixed in the whole seals and the limit fixed in the convention and that the limit fixed in the convention and that the limit fixed in the convention and the convention and the convention or fine the prepared to do? To defend the them that the limit fixed in the convention and the convention or fine the convention or fine the preparent to do? To defend the convention or fine the convention or fine few mo

August by the Parliament of Great Britain. It marks a most hopeful and de-cided advance in internal civilization. We should show our earnest good fath in a great matter by adding our own accept-

There is another matter of which I must make special mention, if I am to discharge my conscience, lest it should escape your atten-tion. It may seem a very small thing. It

Survey and Charting of

affects only a single item of appropriation. But many human lives and many great enterprises hang up

It is a matter of making quate provision for the survey and chart-ing of our coasts. It is immediately pressing and exigent in connection with the immense coast line of Alaska, a coast line greater than that of the United States themselves, though it is also very important, indeed, with regard to the older coasts of the Continent. We cannot use our great Alaskan domain, ships will not ply thither, if those coasts and their many hidden dangers are not thoroughly many hidden dangers are not thoroughly surveyed and charted. The work is incomplete at almost every point. Ships and lives have been lost in threading what were supposed to be well-known main channels. We have not provided And there is another great piece of legislation which awaits and should receive the sanction of the Senate: I mean the bill which gives a larger measure of self-government to the people of the Self-government Philippines. How better, in this time of anxious questioning and peplexed policy, could we show our confidence in the to send them to sea. This is a matter which, as I have said, seems small, but is in reality very great. Its importance has only to be looked into to be appreci-

ated.

Before I close may I say a few words upon two topics, much discussed out of doors, upon which it is highly important that our judgments should be clear, definite and steadfast? One of these is economy in Govern-nent expenditures. The duty of econ-

omy is not debatable. It is manifest and Defines Duties of

Economy

imperative. In the appropriations we pans we are spending the money of the great people whose servents we are-not our own. We are

our own. We are trustees and responsible stewards in the spending. The only thing debatable and upon which we should be careful to make our thought and purpose clear is the kind of economy demanded of us. I assert with the greatest confidence that the people of the United States are not jealous of the amount their Government costs if they are sure that they see what they need are sure that they get what they need and desire for the outlay, that the money is being spent for objects of which they approve and that it is being applied with good business sense and management.

Governments grow, piecemeal, both in their tasks and in the means by which those tasks are to be performed, and very few governments are organized. I venture to say, as wise and experienced business men would organize them if they had a clean sheet of paper to write upon. Cer-tainly the Government of the United States is not. I think that it is generally agreed that there should be a systematic reorganization and reassembling of its parts so as to secure greater efficiency and effect considerable savings in expense. But the amount of money saved in that way would, I believe, though no doubt considerable in itself, running, it may be, into the millions, be relatively small—small. I mean, in proportion to the total necessary outlays of the Government. It would be thoroughly worth effecting, as every saving would, great or small. Our duty is not altered by the scale of the saving. But my point is that the people of the United States do not wish to curtail the scrivities of this Government; they wish rather to enlarge parts so as to secure greater efficiency ernment; they wish rather to enlarge ulated is legitimate, and such a method them; and with every enlargement, with smacks of true American ideas. It is the mere growth, indeed, of the country right, too, that the National Guard of the itself, there must come, of course, the inovitable increase of expense. The sort of economy we ought to practice may be effected, and ought to be effected, by a careful study and assessment of the tasks to be performed; and the money spent ought to be made to yield the best possible returns in efficiency and solitors. spent ought to be made to yield the best possible returns in efficiency and achievement. And, like good stewards, we should so account for every dollar of our appropriations as to make it perfectly evident what it was spent for and in what way it was spent.

It is not expenditure but extravagance that we should fear being criticised for; not paying for the legitimate entarprises and undertakings of a great Government whose people command what it should do, but adding what will benefit only a few or pouring money out for what need not have been undertaken at all or might have been postponed or better and more economically conceived and carried out. The nation is not niggardly; it is very

generous. It will chide us only if we forget for whom we pay money out and whose money it is we pay. These are large and general standards, but they are not very difficult of application to particular cases. The other topic I shall take leave to

mention goes deeper into the principles of our national life and policy. It is the subject of national defense. It can not be discussed without first

answering some very searching questions.
It is said in some quarters that we are not prepared for war. What is meant National by being prepared? Is it meant that we are not ready upon Military Defenses

brief notice to put a nation in the field, a nation of men trained to arms? Of course we are not ready to do that; and we shall never be in time of peace so long as we retain our present political principles and institutions. And what is it that it is suggested

one who speaks counsel based on fact or drawn from a just and candid interpretation of realities

can say that there is reason to fear that from any quarter our independence or Nation's Influence for Peace the integrity of our territory is threat-ened. Dread of the power of any nation we are incapable of. We are not jealous of rivalry in the fields of commerce or of any other peaceful achievement. We mean to live our own lives as we will: but we mean also to let

live. We are, indeed, a true friend to all the nations of the world, because we threaten none, covet the possessions of none, desire the overthrow of none. Our friendship can be accepted and is accepted without reservation, because it is offered in a spirit and for a purpose which contend without read of a purpose which offered in a spirit and for a purpose which no one need ever question or suspect. Therein lies our greatness. We are the champions of peace and of concord, and fruits of our character—this is what will hold our attention and our enthusiasm tion which we have sought to earn. Just steadily, now and in the years to come, as we should be particularly jealous of as we strive to show in our life as a name of the particularly jealous of the now we should be particularly jealous of it, because it is our dearest present hope that this character and reputation may presently. In God's providence, bring us an opportunity such as has seldom been vouchsafed any nation, the opportunity to counsel and obtain peace in the world and reconciliation and a healing settleand reconciliation and a healing settle ment of many a matter that has cooled and interrupted the f-lendship of nations. This is the time above all others when we should wish and resolve to keep our strength by self-possession, our influence by preserving our ancient principles of

From the first we have had a clear and settled policy with regard to military establishments. We never have had, and while we retain our present principles and ideals we never shall have, a large standing army. If asked, Are you ready to defend yourselves? we reply, Most as-suredly, to the utmost; and yet we shall not turn America into a military camp. We will not ask our young men to spend We will not ask our young men to spend the best years of their lives making soldiers of themselves. There is another sort of energy in us. It will know how to declare itself and make itself effective sheuld occasion arise. And especially when half the world is on fre we shall be careful to make our moral insurance pile of the against the spread of the conflagration very definite and certain and adequate in-deed.

Let us remind ourselves, therefore, of the only thing we can do or will do. We must depend in every time of national

peril, in the future

a reserve army, but

Training of Citizens in Use of Arms

upon a citizenry trained and accustomed to arms. will be right enough, right American pollcy, based upon our accustomed princi-ples and practices, to provide a system by which every citizen who will volunteer for the training may be made famil-iar with the use of modern arms, the rudi-ments of drill and maneuver, and the means by which such things can be stim-ulated is legitimate, and such a method smacks of true American Ideas. It is States should be developed and strength-ened by every means which is not inconsistent with our obligations to our own people or with the established policy of our Government. And this also, not be-cause the time or occasion specially calls

would mean merely that we had lost our self-possession, that we had been thrown off our balance by a war with which we have nothing to do, whose causes cannot touch us, whose very existence affords us opportunities of friendship and disinterested service which should make ashamed of any thought of hostility fearful preparation for trouble. This is assuredly the opportunity for which a people and a government like ours were raised up, the opportunity not only to speak but actually to embody and exem-plify the counsels of peace and amity and the lasting concord which is based on justice and fair and generous dealing

garded as our proper and natural means of defense; and it has always been of defense that we have thought, never of aggression or of conquest. But who shall tell us now what sort of a nave to build? We shall Navy as Natural Defense

A powerful navy we have always re

take leave to be strong upon the seas, in the future as in the past; and there will be no thought of offense or provocation in that. Our ships are our natural bulwarks. When will the experts tell us just what kind we should construct—and when will they be right for 10 years together, if the relative efficiency of craft of different kinds and uses continues to change as we have seen it change under our very eyes in these last

which gave birth to this Government and which have made the voice of this people a voice of peace and hope and liberty among the peoples of the world, and that, speaking my own thoughts, I shall, at least in part, speak theirs also, however faintly and inadequately, upon this vital matter.

We are at peace with all the world. No one who speaks counsel based on fact circumstance; and what is needed will be adequately done.

I close, as I begin, by reminding you of the great tasks and duties of peace which challenge our best powers and invite us to build what will last, the tasks to which we can address ourselves now and at all times with

free-hearted zest and

Tanks and Duties of

with the finest gifts of constructive wisdom we possess. To develop our life and our resources; to supply our own people, and the people of the world as their need arises, from the abundant plenty of our fields and our marts of trade; to enrich the commerce of our own States and of the world with the products of our mines, an emancipated spirit may do for men and for societies, for individuals, for States and for mankind.

PERMANENT BOARD FOR AIDING POOR **BEGINS ITS TASK**

Branch of Emergency Committee Divides City Into Districts to Facilitate Work of Relief.

The Home Relief Board of the Emergency Ald Committee will be a permananet organization for the investigation and relief of conditions among the unemployed and the poor of Philadelphia. The organization of the city into 13 districts for the purpose of establishing branch committees has been completed. so that urgent cases may be met with as in the past, not upon a standing army, nor yet upon more expediency than under the former

Next week the Home Relief Board will deal with the city's destitute through its branches. Every day the need of the new headquarters of the board in the dren. Lincoln Building.

WORK IN NORTHEAST.

In the northeast the little buttons worn as insignias by workers for the Hom: Relief Board have become well known to the distressed hundreds there. Mrs. E. W. K. Bradford is in charge in that section, because of her knowledge of the people in the district and their needs. Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury, chairman of the Home Relief Board, said she has long felt the need of such a plan as is

now being completed.

"I had no idea when I took up the work its scope would become so great," she added. "It will be a big machine that will rival the workings of a corporation. We have had frequent meetings and devoted long hours to the work, and now we will meet the proposition fairly and we will meet the proposition fairly and

PRICE OF TURKEYS TO FALL, DEALERS AT FOOD SHOW SAY

Gobblers and Other Fowl Exhibited at Terminal Market - Game Laws Declared Too Rigid.

Thousands of turkeys, chickens, squabs, guines fowl and duck, both tame and wild, are being exhibited in the Reading Terminal Market today, the sixth day of the annual food exhibition.

Terminal Market today, the sixth day of the annual food exhibition.

There are great 20-pound gobblers, some with the feathers stripped off, so that artistic designs are left on the birds where white streaks of fleeh show, while there are a great many "dressed" in the usual manner. One real live turkey, which "gobbles" almost continually, is exhibited and the unusual sound attracts many to the spot.

Turkeys are not so scarce as at Thanksgiving time and the dealers are unanimous in predicting large supply of "fancy" birds for Christmas week. H. C. Gerbart, president of the Terminal Marke Business Man's Association, and W. A. Bender, both poultry dealers, said today that the coming of cold weather was the best harbinger of a good poultry market and that there was little reason to expect that the prices would continue to hold as firm as heretofore.

The only wild poultry which appears in the market is duck, as the game taws of Pennsylvania forbid the selling of all other game birds. A notable display in this class is that of D. L. Hanley, canvas backs, red heads, black heads, butter balls, ruddy ducks and mallards bringing prices ranging from it a pair for the butter balls to it a pair for canvas backs.

Funeral of William B. Irvine The funeral of William B. Irvine, presi pany and former City Treasurer, who died Sunday at the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, will take place Thursday afternoon, at 2:20 c'clock, from his late home, 59th street below City Line. He will be buried in West Laurel Hill Cemetery.

OBITUARIES

MRS. REGINA MARCUS

Mrs. Regina Marcus, sister of the late Meyer Guggenheim, who was a member of the American Smelting and Refining Company, died today at her apartments. 223 North 21st street, from a complication of diseases. She was in her 88th year. Mrs. Marcus was affiliated with many

charitable organizations, and was wall known in Jewish circles. She is survived by her nephews, Simon Guggenheim, who was United States Senator from Colorado; Isaac Guggenheim, treasurer and director of the American Smelting and Refining Company, and Daniel Guggenheim, president of the smelting firm. She is also survived by Mrs. Jenny De Leon and Mrs. Lottle Dels, both of this city, who are her nieces. The funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her spart-

GEORGE H. ROGERS

George H. Rogers, 58 years old, for many years connected with Harrison Brothers & Co., paint and white lead manufacturers, died yesterday at his home, file South Frazier street, follow-ing an lliness of two years' duration. He was a member of the Kingsessing Lodge, No. 209, O. R. M.; the Washinston Camp, No. 481, P. O. S. of A. Mr. Rogers is survived by his widow and three children. The funeral will be held from his late residence, Thursday after-

WILLIAM H. MURPHY

William H. Murphy, who formerly resided in this city, died yesterday after a protracted illness in Spokane. Wash, where for the last nine years he was engaged in business. Mr. Murphy was employed in the City Controller's office was and wight to produce the Patriagon and wight to under Robert E. Pattison, and prior to taking up his residence in the West was a mercantile appraiser. At the time of his death Mr. Murphy was president of the Democratic Club of Spokane. He is survived by a widow.

MRS. SARAH MILLER

CALDWELL, N. J., Dec. 8.-Mrs. Sarah Miller, who was nearly 35 years old, died Sunday at her home here. She was one of 14 children, five of whom are still living, the youngest being 71 years old and the oldest 29. Mrs. Miller left seven chil-dren, 36 grandchildren, 57 great-grandchildren and 13 great-great-grandchildren. Mrs. Miller had been a widow since the Civil War, in which struggle her husband was killed.

MRS ALICE TORKINGTON Mrs. Alice Torkington, widow of Will-

lam S. Torkington, for many years super-intendent of the Allison Car 'Manufacturing Company, of this city, died Sunday at her home, 822 North 63d street. For home relief becomes more urgent, as many years she was a member of St.
distressed men and women swarm into Mary's Episcopal Church, 39th and Locust streets. She is survived by her two chil-dren. The funeral services will be held from her late residence, tomorrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

JOHN LUTZ

John Lutz, 79 years old, a well-known lawyer, and of late years editor of the Bedford Inquirer, died Sunday at his homin Bedford, Pa. For many years he was postmaster of that town. Mr. Lutz was trustee of the Pennsylvania State College, from where he graduated, and was one of the founders of the Pennsylvania State Editorial Association.

MAHARAJAM OF SIKKIM CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.—The Maharajah of Sikkim died last Saturday.

Deaths

ALDINGER.—December 5, 1914, CHARLES F. ALDINGER. Funeral, on Wednesday, at 2 p. m., from 4865 Ogle at., Manayunk. Services in the Mt. Vernon Baptiss Church, at 3 p. m. Interment at Leverington Cemetery.

ATMORE.—On December 5, 1914, RALPH C., son of Sallie and the late Charles W. Almore. Funeral services, on Wednesday up. BAIZI.EY.—On December 5, 1914, ELIZA-BETH A., widow of John Baizley, Funeral services on Wednesday, at 2 p. m., precise-ly, at 1636 S. Broad st. Interment priyate. BECKER.—Buddenly, on December 6, 1914.
PRESTON E., husband of Ella Becker, son of Susan and the late William Becker, for neral, Thursday, at 2 p. m., at 4452 Mitchell E. Raxborough. Interment at Leverington Cemetery.

Cemelery.

RERGER.—On December 5, 1914, MARGARET, widow of John B. Berger. Funeral
services, on Wednesday, at 2 p. m., at her
inte residence, 1847 Jerome st. Interment at
Northwood Comstery.

BOSEE.—On December 7, 1914, SARAH A.
WEST, widow of Alfred Bosee, in her Soin
year Relatives and friends are invited to
attend the services, on Wednesday, at 250
p. m., at her late residence, 18 S. Capler
at, Germantown. Interment private at lys
Hill Camelery. Friends may oul Tuesday
evening, 8 to 10 c'clock. Cecil County, Ma.
years please copy.
CALLAHAN.—MARY CALLAHAN, 1819 N. CALLAHAN.-MARY CALLAHAN, 1819 N.

CALLAMAN.—MARY CALLAHAN, 1819 N. 18th st.
CALLANAN.—Suddenly, on December 6, 1914, SARAH, widow of James Callainn.
Funeral, on Thursday, at 8:50 a. m., from Callainn ave., Rosemont, Pa. Solemn Requiem Mass at St. Thomas Church, Villanois, at 10 a. m. Interment at St. Denis Cemetry, Callaen.—On December 5, 1914, JAMES A. son of the late James and Sarah Callein. Funeral on Wednesday, at 8 a. m., from 100 Gray's Perry road. High Mass of Requiem at St. Anthony's Church, at 8:20 a. m. Interment at Callein. Funeral services, on Thursday, December 10, at 2:30 p. m., at 1851. ANTHON ST. CAMPHELL.—Suddenly. on December 8. 1914. DAVID CAMPHELL. Funeral services, on Thursday, December 10, at 2:30 p. m., at 1851 Griscom at. formerly Frankin at, formerly Frankin St. Frank Griscom at. formerly Frankin St. Frankinson, at 8 a. m. from 432 Satismers ave. CHUTE.—On December 6. 1914. JANE widow of James Chute. Funeral, on Wednesday, at 8 a. m. from 432 Satismers ave. Chifton Helshis, Delaware County, Fs. Solemn Regulem Mass at 8t. Franks de Sales Church, 47th and Springfield ave., at 10 a. m. Interment Old Cathedral Cemetery.
CONLIN.—On December 5, 1914. KATHA-HINE M., wife of Frank J. Comilir and daughter of Annie and the late Frank O'Raniral Bulle Bulletin On December 5. 1914. Comilir and daughter of Annie and the late Frank O'Raniral Bulletin O'Raniral Bul

O'ROUTAL Due force of the funeral will be given.

CORDNER.—At Chicago, Ill., on December 4, 1914 EDWARD Q. CORDNER. Further notice of the funeral will be given.

COUGHLIN.—On December 5, 1914, WIL-LIAM H. COUGHLIN. Pulsaral services at. Mt. Airy. Interment New Cathedrai Cemetery.

COX.—ETHEL COX. 4123 Warran st. DEENEY.—On December 5, 1914, MARGA-RET, widow of John Deeney. Puneral Thursday, at 8:30 a. iii. from 180 North 27th at.

DEATHS

on Requiem Mass at St. Francis Entre DEVINE. On December 5, 1814, HANNAY widow of Miles Devine, Funeral wedness, at 8.30 a.m., from Mrs. Stell's rusidance 1048 Chestnut st. Eigh Mass 1 10 a.m. at Lady of Resery Church, Informant prysta at Holy Cross Cometery. DEWALD.—On December 8, 1914, LOUISE 8, widew of P. S. Dewald, Funeral services on Wednesday, at 250 p. m., at 2436 N. 18th at Interment private.

DOMICI.—SANTA DOMICI, 4616 Hawthorne street.

DOYLE, On December 7, 1914. SOPHIA M., widow of Captain James December 1915 Services on Friday, at 2 p. m., at 2524 N. Alder st. Interment private at Northwest Company.

FLEMING. On December 8, 1914, MRI. VENIA S. widow of David F. Piennes, Fu-neral services on Wednesday, 81 2 B. ft., at 5551, Pulaski ava., Germantown, Interment private, EDWARD FOY, 2700 E. Clearfield

FOY.—EDWARD FOY, 2700 E. Cleardeld street.
FROEHLICH.—On December 6, 1914, SA-RAH, wife of Charles Froeinh (nes Managhlin), formerly of 18th and Wolf street, and the street of the Structureral will be given.
FUHRMAN—At Skippack Township, Pa. on December 5, 1914, JUNN FUHRMAN, Puneral from his list residence. Skippack township, Pa., on Wednesday, at 12 noon. Structureral in the Lower Monnaity Meeting House at 1 p. m. Interment in adjoining complete, CALLAGHER.—On December 5, 1914, FUMINCE P., daugnier of John C. and Annie E. Lewis, Funeral carvices on Wednesday, at 2 p. m. precisely, at 1425 Mayfield at (near Broad and Indiana ave.). Interment at Hillside Cemetery. their broad and Indians ave.), Interment at Hillside Cemetery.

GAW.—On December 5, 1914, ROSALIE, wife of Albert Gaw and daughter of the late George P. and Ersma Little, Funeral errorices on Wednesday, at 2 p. m. precisely at 3011 North 19th st. Interment private.

GHIFFIN.—On December 5, 1914, MART E. widow of Edward Griffin. Funeral on Weinseday, at 250 a. m., from 2424 North 19th H. High Mass at 8t. Edward's Church at 10 a. m. Interment at Holy Sepulches Cemetery.

Memoy, at 230 a. m., from size North 10th at 10 a. m. Interment at Holy Sepulchie Cemestery. HAMILTON.—On December 6, 1914. MARGARET HAMILTON, widow of John Hamilton. Due notice of funeral.

RVINE.—On December 6, 1914. WILLIAM B. INVINE. son of the late Daniel 6, and Catherine Buchanan Irvine. Friends, president and board of directors, Real Estate Title and Trust Company, members Builders Exchange, Philadelphia Retail Lime Doalers Associations and all other associations of which he was a member, are invited to attend the funeral services, at his lafe residents. Call St., south of City Line, Overbrook, on Thursday, the 10th inst., at 230 p. in.

JAMES, Insteam private.

JAMES, Insteam of the late Rachel 5, James.

KEELLY.—On December 6, 1914. CHARLESS E. KEELLY, Scintives and friends are invited to attend the mineral services, on Wednesday, at 11 a. m. error of the late Rachel 5, James.

KELLY.—On December 6, 1914. JOHN W. Scintives and friends are invited to attend the mineral services, on Wednesday, at 11 a. m. error of the late Rachel 5, 1914. Will. The mineral services on the services of the late Rechel 5, 1914. And 10 m. error of the late Rechel 5, 1914. Granken of the late Rechel 5, 1914. And 10 m. error of the Religion of the late Rechel 6, 1914. And 10 m. error of the Religion of the late Rephark.—On December 6, 1914. Den M. Frem his late residence, 1914 French 1914. Roy Mayer.—On December 6, 1914. Anna his late residence, 1914 French 1914. North Marchael 1914. Roy Mayer.—On December 6, 1914. Anna men in Northwood Cametery.

HAMER.—On December 6, 1914. Anna men Northwood Cametery. Funeral on Wednesday, at 20 m., at his late men Northwood Cametery. His Cametery.

HAMER.—On December 6, 1914. Anna men Northwood Cametery. Funeral on Wednesday at 5, 30 a. m., from his late residence, 2014 North Marchael 1914. Anna men Northwood Cametery. Mayer.—On December 6, 1914. Anna men 19

at Solsand at 10 a. m. Interment at Usa Cathedral Cemetery, IAYER. On December 6, 1914, CHARLES MAYER, husband of the late Julia Mayer, nee Sopp. Funeral services on Wednesday, at 2 p. m., at his late residence, 2200 North Gratz st. Interment at German Lutheran

Cemetery.

McCANN.—On December 6, 1914. EDWARD Achaelment of Mary Jens McCann and sen of the late Richard and Cultarine L. McCann, aged 65 years. Relatives and friends, also Washington Camp, of A., are livited to attand the function across so Thursday afternson, at 2 dick, at his late residence, 124 North Luravice this late residence. 124 North Luravice Germantown. Interment private, at lyy Hill Cemetery, Remains may be viewed Wednerday evening.

Germantown, Interment private, at 107 Hill Cemetery, Remains may be viewed Wednesday atventing.

McGINTY.—On December 5, 1914, NRIL, husband of Suman McGinty (nee Friel). Fineral on Wednesday, at 820 a. m., from his late residence, 2400 Amber at (Amber and York ats.) Soleman Requiem High Mass at Visitation Church, at 16 a. m. Interment at Holy Sepulchrs Cemetery.

McGOVERN.—On December 5, 1914, MAME, wife of Thomas F. McGovern and daughter of James and Anna Dever. Funeral on Wednesday, at 8:30 a. m., from 2008 Cedar at Soleman Requiem Mass at St. Ann's Church, at 10 a. m. Interment at St. Ann's Church, at 10 a. m. Interment at St. Ann's Concessor, McGORLEY.—On December 6, 1914, HARRT J. McSorley. Funeral on Wednesday, at 8:30 u. m., from 915 North 13th at. Requiem Mass at St. Maischy's Church, at 10 a. m. Interment at St. Ann's Church, at 11 a. m. Interment at St. Ann's Church, at 11 a. m. Interment at St. Ann's Church, at 11 a. m. Interment at New Cathedral Cemetery,

METZGER.—On December 6, 1914, JACOB T. METZCER, aged 82 years. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 6 clock, at the residence of his son, William H. Melessay, Co. Douglass at. Interment private. Fleines omit flowers. Remains may be viewed Wednesday evening.

NEFF.—On December 6, 1914, MARTHA, widow of Louis Neff (nee Radenbach). Funeral on Wednesday, at 2 p. m., from 548 Elkins ave. Olney. Internent private.

OCHS.—On December 5, 1914, M. RELEN, wife of Anton Ochs (nee Herr). Funeral on Thurnday, at 2 p. m., from Thurnday, at 3 p. m., from her late residence, 2414 Nicholas at. Interment Mt. Verdence.

Thursday, at 2 p. m., from her late residence, 2414 Nicholas st. Interment Mt. Vernon Cametery.

ORGAN.—On December 5, 1914, MARY E.

wife of Daniel B. Organ. Funeral on Wednesday, at 8:30 a. m., from 3418 South 8:5

st. West Philadelphia. Solemn High Requiem
Mass at St. Haphael's Church, at 10 a. m.
Interment Holy Cross Cemetery. Interment Holy Cross Cemetery.
PARKS.—On December 8. 1914. HARRY W., husband of Ethel J. Parks, son of Joseph and late Margaret Parks, grandson of David and Eliza Parks. Funeral services Wadnesday, at 2 p. m. at 2123 South 60th at interment Moint Morioh Cemetery.
RAPP.—On December 6, 1914. THEODORE JAMES, beloved son of John 22 and Winfred Rapp (nee McGowan), aged 2 years 5 months 18 days. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the parents residence, 637 N. 39th at. Interment at Holy Cross Cemetery.

REHE.—At. Blue Anchor, N. J., on Decom.

wilder Company of John Walters Pa-crate Services, on Wednesday at 2 m. et 250 B 55th at laterment Personal Crise-

SNOODLES' DIARY: IN WHICH HE PUTS A RUBBERNECK RIDE ON THE BLINK

